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tax, regulate, and "check" capital, are, it would appear, merely negative and palliative in their nature, and do not assure the affirmative prosecution of a genuinely social policy of industrial administration. To approach that goal, the public interest in industry must be made paramount and the earning of profits be relegated to an incidental position. On pages 466-67 we read that among the questions in which "the public as a whole is not interested" is that of "unions or no unions"; it is interested, however, "in a just division of the benefits." It is difficult to see how the government in its rôle of "umpire" can pass upon questions of distributive justice unless the workers have representatives of their own choosing through whom their claims may be presented. Labor surely must have its own spokesmen and present its own case, and to this end a union of some sort is indispensable.

In general, the forward-looking temper of the book is indicated by such passages as the following:

. . . . Our chief social institutions should shape dynamic, telic points of view. Admittedly they are conserving institutions, and sometimes with distressing tenacity they hold too long to obsolete rules and systems of organization and to customary, sanctioned methods of functioning. If these institutions were developed, as they were, by comparatively unintelligent generations of former human beings, does it not seem possible that more intelligent, later generations may be able to effect improvements?

ERVILLE BARTLETT WOODS

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

The History and Practice of Psychoanalysis. By PAUL BJERRE (Barrow, tr.). Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1920.

The title of this book is deceptive. It is neither a history of psychoanalysis nor a representative statement of its technique. It does present in an interesting manner the author's interpretation of the development of modern psychotherapy, starting with Kant. Considerable space is given to the Freudian movement, a distinction being made between the method and the theory of psychoanalysis. Adler's doctrine concerning the neurosis receives, as compared with Freud's, a more sympathetic and adequate treatment. One chapter of the book presents a case-history for the purpose of showing how the author "was successful in dissolving analytically a strongly constituted system of persecution of ten years' standing." The analysis given the patient

will seem to the follower of Freud, clumsy and incomplete, an unsatisfactory illustration of psychoanalytic technique.

The book will be most useful in giving the readers already familiar with Freudian and Adlerian psychology information regarding the work of the earlier leaders in mental therapeutics.

ERNEST R. GROVES

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

American Political Ideas: Studies in the Development of American Political Thought, 1865-1917. By CHARLES EDWARD MERRIAM, PH.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. 481. \$2.75.

Professor Merriam has given students of society an invaluable book for the study of the history of recent American political and social thought. It is much broader than its title indicates; for economic, ethical, and sociological ideas, as well as political, receive attention. Indeed, the reviewer knows of no other work which cites so many of the books and articles which, during the last fifty years, have proved significant for the development of American political and social ideas. And if thought be significant in the social process, the book summarizes the important developments in American political and social life during that period.

Professor Merriam presents the development of American political and social ideas neither chronologically nor as the work of distinct schools of thought, but rather as the outcome of certain pressing practical problems in government, such as the consent of the governed, legislative and executive powers, the courts and justice, changing the federal Constitution, political parties and unofficial government, internationalism, pacifism, militarism, and government and liberty. The result is that while the practical background of political and social conditions in the development of ideas is clearly shown, the presentation of the thought itself is unsystematic and often burdened with repetition. But whatever be the loss through lack of system in presenting the ideas of different schools, it is perhaps more than offset by the gain of showing their close relation with practical problems.

The significance of the work of American sociologists from Sumner to Small, Ross, and Cooley for political theory is, in general, recognized,